he said, "and I want nothing but sound money, which is the doctrine of the Repubthey adopt nothing that is not beneficial to masses." He voted for Harrison and has always been a Republican.

P. H. Bridgeford, the next farmer, who has been a Republican all his life, is going to vote for sound money this coming elec-

tion. His reason is that, "A good dol, ar will pass anywhere in the world, and I want only a sound money."

The next farm is owned by Calvin Say. who has always been a Republican and is now a supporter of sound money. When asked for his reasons for voting for sound money he said: "I believe that a gold standard is the only standard that can give an honest money to the people of any coun-William Say, his son, is a Republican end will vote for sound money. Frank Fox was visited, but he was not

at home, and according to his son's state-ments, he has not yet decided which way he will vote at the next election. Mr. Fox voted the Prohibitionist ticket at the last election, his son informed the reporter. Bishop is a Democrat, but he cannot vote for anything except sound money. "I have always been a Democrat," he said, "and I voted for Cleveland at the last election; but if I vote the Democratic ticket this fall I will have to think different from what I do now." He also said that a sound money was the only money he could

Support.

Charles Buck says he is for sound money. He voted for Harrison at the last presidential election and has been a Republican all his life. He gave his reasons as follows: "I don't think that free silver will do at all; it would not give to this says: "I think that free silver is more of a

country an honest money."
William T. Johnson, aged sixty-one years, lives on and owns the next farm of twenty-nine acres, and he has declared himself for sound money. "From observa-tion since 1848," he said. "I think that a gold standard is the only standard for this or any other country. Free silver, in my estimation, is a twin brother to free trade. Before John C. Fremont's time I was a Democrat, but I changed at that time and have been a Republican ever since. Elias Swift was not at home, but according to Mr. Johnson's statements he has always been a Democrat, but now says that he will vote the Prohibition ticket. Jacob Coolman voted for Harrison and has always voted the republican ticket except once, when he voted the Prohibition," he said. "but if I am convinced be-fore the election that a gold stadard is beneficial and free silver detrimental to the best interests of the people. I will be combest interests of my fellow-men.

A SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRAT. Walter Kennedy was not at home, but his wife informed the reporter that he was a free-silver Democrat. Bernard Smith, employed on the place, has always been a Democrat, but has expressed himself in dollar." This was the last house on the way things are at present, with the peocolored, a tenant on the place, was not at home either, though Mr. Griffey, a neighbor, says that he is a Republican and for | Three Democrats on This Road Are

Mr. Griffey owns a 46-acre farm, has always been a Republican and is now for sound money. He gave the following reason: "I think that free silver will give an unsound money to the country and will compel the laboring class of people to re-

unarles Bartley is a lifelong Democrat who is going to vote for free silver, although he says: "I don't understand the sue, but if I go to the polls I will vote for free silver."

Henry Cox. another lifelong Democrat. was not at home and his views are not known. Melvin Aston, who is employed on the place, never voted before and does not know how he will vote this fall.

silver, but I think that we used to have a silver standard and then we had better times." He says that he has been a Democrat all his life, but that he may change his present intentions, as he wishes to vote John Watchstatter, who, Mr. Staton says,

is a Democrat, was not at home, but at the present money and would not vote to the next house lives J. W. Lewis, who is a free-silver Republican. His reasons are:
"Because I think we have depressed since ploys one hand, Wilson Kennedy, a Demo-'73 when silver was demonetized and we accepted a gold standard." Isaac Lewis, his other, who boards with him, and Robert out, an employe, are sound-money Re-

1. H. Herrington, owner of a 132-acre farm ust on the north edge of Augusta, is a this fall. He crly wants what is the best shade trees. Mr. Ferguson, the happy owner for the cour he says. John Leaper, an of this prosperous-looking farm, is a Reemploye, is a Republican also, and will publican who wants sound money. He has jority were for free silver. vote for sound money. He says: "I think that gold is the best money that we can get; and the Republican party is the only party in existence that has ever bettered son's adjoining neighbor, L. P. Harlan, is people of the country."
we maiden ladies occupy the next house but as their votes will not be cast at the next election it was not deemed necessary to ascertain their politics.
Silas A. Pollard is a Republican who will

Ill make times better.
P. Powers is a lifelong Democrat and will vote for free silver because he thinks that it will make money more pientiful, and he does not see the need of discriminating between it and gold. His sons, L. E., Burton and Peter Powers are also free-silver Democrats. Burnard Smith, an emloye, is a Democrat, who says that silver as always been a standard and current money since cration, and refers to the

ble: Genesis, the second chapter, The next farmer is A. L. White, who has always been a Republican and is going to vote for sound money at the next election. Free and unlimited coinage of silver would ood this country with an unsound money," he said, "and be detrimental to the best

interests of its people."
"I am for sound money and protection." he said, as the reporter rode away.

Johnson Michel, his son, O. W. Michel and Charles H. Rameyn, an employe, who are all on the same farm, have always been Democrats, and will vote for free silver this fall. The son would not give his reasons; the hired hand says that free silver is the best for the masses, and Johnson ichel says: "We have been having hard times ever year since silver was demonetized, and a change is necessary to settle Senior is a Democrat who thinks it is only an act of justice to have the free and

unlimited coinage of silver. His son, Frank Senior, is also a free-silver Democrat, and says: "As I am a bimetallist, and as free comage is the nearest things to that. I will No one was at home at the next house isited, but at the one on the adjoining farm was found Richard Hill and three

sons, Cornelius, Bertis and Elmore Hill, all of whom are free-silver Democrats. Mr. Hill said: "It is a fight between the laborng man and a lot of boodlers, and it is time that the laboring man is doing some-The occupants of the next two houses were absent when the interviewer called. John Keppler, the farmer who owns the next farm, of 175 acres, is a lifelong Demo-

crat, who voted for Cleveland, and is now for free silver. He says that free silver is the best for the country, and will relieve the oppression that was caused by the act IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

George Sellers was not at home, but Mr. Head, his neighbor, says that he is a Republican and has said that he will vote for sound money. Mr. Sellers lives in Hamilton county and is the first farmer across the line. He also has a son, who is said to be

The farmer at the next place was not at home. Robert Au Head, who lives on the adjoining farm, is a Republican, who voted for Harrison and is now for sound money. "I am for sound money because it has always sustained itself," he said, "and I do not see how two standards can be main-tained in one country." No one was at home at Harry Sprong's

place except a dog and the reporter did not stop to question him. According to Mr. Head. Mr. Sprong is a Republican, who The Michigan pike was now left behind

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and an indifferent road composed of stretches of either gravel, mud or sand was party, and I have always found that taken to the left in the direction of Zionsville, and hereon lives Albert Heather, a. farmer who voted for Cleveland and believes that he will vote for free silver this coming election. He says: "I have no reasons of my own, but go by what others say, and I will vote for free silver this fall, un-less my mind is changed by that time." This is the last farmer on this road in Hamilton county.

IN BOONE COUNTY. The first farmer called upon in Boone county was D. B. Cruse, who voted for Harrison, has always been a Republican and is now a supporter of sound money. "I was for free silver when it was first advocated." he said, "but as soon as I got my eyes opened, I began to swing the other way. From what I can learn I do not think that the government can support free sil-

William Stultz, who lives on the next place, was not at home and the interviewer was informed by his neighbor that he was William Sellers will cast his first vote at the coming election and it will be for sound money. He states his reasons as follows: "I think that we ought to have as sound money as we can get, and that if we get more protection we will have better Daniel Sellers is a sound-money Republican who owns a 120-acre farm, and has always voted the Republican ticket. He

the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be damaging to the best interests of the people On the adjoining farm lives George K. Hornaday, who claims to be an independent voter, and that he will vote for free silver at the next election. He says that it is an absolute necessity, "for we ought to have no money system, unless money is plentiful, and it is a satisfactory money. vote for principle, and not party," he

craze than anything else. I also think that

A ride of about half a mile was now taken through bottom lands and over rough hills before the next farmhouse was reached, wherein lives a farmer who has a well-kept farm, but who was not at home when the interviewer called. Henry Koehler is the next farmer and has always been a Democrat, but he says he cannot vote for a man like Bryan. "If a sound money Democratic candidate is nominated I will vote for him," he said, 'otherwise I will not vote at all.' At the next two houses visited no one was

at home, but at the next place lives G. R. Reveal, who voted for Cleveland and has has alway's been a Democrat, but is now in doubt as to which way he will vote this fall. "I do not know what I really do want," he said, "but I guess I want a ver. They want it because everything is sound money, and a dollar that is worth a | dead now and a change is better than the

TRIP TO GREENFIELD.

for Sound Money.

The result of the trip from Irvington to Greenfield, by way of the National road, will go far toward soothing the ruffled believed all the stories they have heard concerning the free-silver farmers. With a very few exceptions, every farmer between Irvington and Greenfield is accounted for in the statements given below. Twenty-nine sound-money men were found, fourteen free silver, six undecided, four who were not at home and two who refused to say anything at all. Of the gold men, twenty-six were Republicans and three Democrats, the sliver men were all Democrats. Furman Staton says: "I hardly know crats, the sliver men were all Democrats, what my reasons are for supporting free and of the undecided ones, four were Dem-

ocrats and two Republicans. At the first farmhouse, at which the reporter stopped, lived John L. Ellenberger, stated that he is very well satisfied with crat, who is not decided what ticket he will vote, but he is rather inclined to fol-At the next house there were no voters, Just across the road from this little cottage is the large farm of J. M. Ferguson.

low the example of his employer. A large brick house sets far back in a can and will vote for sound money | well-kept yard, which has several beautiful | would come with it. He said his neighborstudied the matter thoroughly, and has de-Democrat who favors sound money. Although it is rather a bitter pill, Mr. lan has decided to support the Chicago nominees. W. F. Heinrichs, who registered himself "gold bug," was seen next. Mr. Heinrichs is a Republican attorney of this vote for free silver because he thinks that city, who lives in the country.

next place visited, is a free-silver Democrat. John Heinrichs, a German living across the road from Mr. Hartman, is another Democrat who believes in the money plank of the Chicago convention, Mr. Heinrichs stated that he thought the Republic ans had made a great mistake in adopting a single-standard money plank in their platform. William Cooke, a Democrat, has heard concerning free silver and does not know what the results of the change would be, and for that reason he has not decided whether he is for sound money or free

GERMAN FOR SOUND MONEY. Henry Smith, an old German gentleman, was the next man to be seen. He has always been a Republican and thinks that now using is all that he wants. No one could be found at the next house. Nicholas Kern, an elderly man, is a boarder at the next farm, and is the only man living neighborhood, and we all want silver. We there. Mr. Kern, is in a very weak condi- don't know what is best, but as we don't if I live, I expect to vote for Bryan for President, so you see how I feel on the way, for silver would depreciate if we had money question." Tom Ellis and Andrew Whitesides were the next men seen. They | Most of my neighbors want gold." were sitting in the shade under a large at the expense of the questioner, who was Democrats of his neighborhood are divided both Democrats and were in favor of free were seconded by his brother, Eli Wycoff silver. They stated that the people of that in every particular. neighborhood were pretty generally in favor of a gold-standard money system. This was

a small town about ten miles east of this At the first stop beyond Cumberland no one was found at home. At the next house a German who could not understand English was found. With the aid of his little | that ticket tills he learns more about the daughter he was made to understand what was wanted. It was impossible to get his name, but he managed to make the fact that he was for free silver understood. At the next two farms were found Will-

iam Bodenstick and R. B. Svivester, both strong silver Democrats. John Keilholtz a young German, was found attending to his stock. He is another Republican who is well satisfied with the present money system. He said: "The money we have now is as good as I want. I don't want money that is not worth its face value, but a dollar that is worth 100 cents." Mr. Keliholtz is one of the most prosperous young farmers along the road. He has eighty acres of Fred Wempner is a free-silver Democrat.

who is very well pleased with the result of the Chicago convention. The next farmer refused to say anything in regard to politics. J. H. McCreary lives further along and on the opposite side of the road. Mr. McCreary is a Republican who is in favor of sound money. He stated that men who believed as he did would be hard to find for quite a distance along the road, for they are all Democrats. His predictions proved correct, and for nearly two miles not a gold man was found. The next house after Mr. McCreary's set far back in the yard. and over the gate was painted. "Watch out, bad dog." This place was passed without This place was passed without further investigation. Morgan Andis, a free-silver Democrat, lives a little beyond this place, and beyond his farm, in the order named, come the farms of William Grum and Andy Rasner, both free-silver Democrats, whose farms show for the care that is bestowed upon them. Then came a man who refused to give his name or his views upon the money question. A. Sebastian, a Democrat, who thoroughly believes in free silver, was the next to be interviewed. He was very willing to voice his sentiments and talked as if he had

given the matter considerable thought. HOT BED OF SOUND MONEY. a man advocating free silver is rather hard to find. I. W. Stutsman, a Republican, for sound money. The next house was a neatly painted cottage, in front of which was a well-kept lawn, with several beds of flowers scattered in it. Jacob Leonard, an old soldier, is one of the voters who is so comfortably surrounded. He and his two sons, Oscar and Ed, manage the farm. All three are Republicans, who favor sound money. In the rear of a small grove of trees adjoining Mr. Leonard's farm sits the | or Brown, 50 cents.

two-story house that is occupied by Charles CAUSES OF LOW PRICES F. Rasner and family. With the aid of his two sons, Charles H. and Henry, Mr. Rasner cultivates his fine two-hundredacre farm. The father and two sons are all strong Republicans, who are in favor of sound money. S. E. Smock, another honest-money Republican, was found at the next farmhouse. He has a son, John Smock. who agrees with his father upon the money

A short distance in the rear of Mr. Smock's farm, upon a crossroad, stands a large brick, slate-roofed house in which live two Democrats who have declared themselves for sound money. Conrad Merlan and his son Fred live at this place and till the 170 acres of land which is in their possession. No one was found at home at the next stop. Meville and James Nogle, two brothers, live across the road from this house. Both of these men are soundmoney supporters who have always been E. L. Atherton, a sound-money Republic

an, lives upon the next farm and cultivates the 200 acres that belong to him. He said: "I think the people have had enough free trade, let alone free silver." C. H. Atherton lives upon the adjoining 160-acre farm and believes in a gold standard. The next man, I. M. Willits, is a Democrat who wants a little more time in which to think the matter over, but he is inclined to believe that free silver is what he wants. what principle he will advocate. Asbury James lives across the road from Mr. Daugherty and though he stated that he was a Republican, he said he did not know what he would do in November. His father. Wesley James, who lives upon the adjoining farm, said that Asbury would vote for McKinley without a doubt. Mr. | Agriculture. The prices before the resump-James, sr., has a son living at home and | tion of specie payments, in 1879, have both stated that they were sound-money Republicans. Charles Thompson lives across the road from Mr. James. He is another Republican who is for sound money. At the last stop that was made before riding into Greenfield were found two more Republicans, Abe and Richard Smith, and both were in favor of sound

ROAD TO ACTON.

money.

Three Democrats Undecided How They Will Vote. There are a large number of Democrats on the country road that leads to Acton. A number of them were seen yesterday and

expressions from them are given. Said W. G. Sloan: "Our neighborhood is largely composed of Democrats and it is hard to find any of them not for free silple under such a pressure. I, myself, am one of the three-fourths per cent. of our neighborhood wanting silver, because we have had hard times under a gold standard and I am a Democrat wanting a change."

Said Mr. Sponsburg: "I am for gold rather than for silver. Plenty of silver is in circulation and things are suffering. I want to see things like they used to be when there was plenty of gold in circulation." Mr. McLaughlin said he was a Republican and expected to vote for gold this fall, but that the Democratic neighborhood was greatly mixed up on the silver

Said Henry Schilling: "I am in for silver, but the big farmers around me are for gold, I believe. I am a Democrat and am now inclined to favor silver, but will first see how things go.' F. E. Millspaugh said: "I voted the Republican ticket four years ago and expect to vote that ticket again this fail. I am a laboring man and I will not vote for silver who has always been a Republican. He until I am sure it offers me more than it does at the present time. Mr. Eickhuoff said the majority of his neighbors were for free silver and although

he was a Democrat he was not settled as

question and undecided.

to which way he would vote this fall on the Said Mr. Watterman: "The majority of my neighbors are for silver, so am I, and everything else around here. Mr. Maze said he was a Democrat and was for free silver because he wanted to see a change, and thought better times hood near Bethel was unsettled and mixed on the question, but thought that the ma-John Hitley, from the Julietta neighbor-

hood, said he was a Democrat and was for silver because something was wrong with business at the present time, and he wanted to see a change. The majority of his neighbors were also for silver ... Said W. J. Hatfield: "I live in a Democcratic neighborhood and the majority of it is for free silver. They say they are for silver because the convention at Chicago favored silver, and they are Democrats betheir fathers were. Nevertheless many who were out for silver awhile back are on the fence. I am a Republican and am for gold. I have confidence in gold because the most progressive party in the country indorses it. About nine out of ten of my neighbors are for free silver. They of course, stanch Democrats. Said Mr. J. W. Cox: "I am from a Demplatform. William Cooke, a Democrat, has ocratic neighborhood, which is for silver, never paid any attention to the talk he I have been a Prohibitionist, but will vote the Democratic ticket this fall. If silver is

> about the money question and silver will make better times." Said C. W. Shearer, who is not far from the corporation line. "About two-thirds of my neighbors are for gold, which I also favor. Our oil man has a hole in the seat of his wagon through which he drops his money. He said the other day that if silver were adopted and he sold a dolstop to pick it up, but go to his next cus- Stein. tomer, as it would not be worth the trouble to hunt the silver." J. M. McCray: "I am from a Democratic

adopted, there will not be much trouble

we want silver. We Democra take the Populistic papers.' Said John Fouts, of Lawrence: "I am Republican and will continue to vote that under free coinage, and I want gold. W. R. Wycoff said he was a Republican tree and were inclined to have a little fun and would vote that way in the fall. The suffering from the hot sun. They were on the question. Mr. Wycoff's remarks

Sald John Wallace: "I have been a Democrat till the last election when I voted the last stop until well out of Cumberland | the Republican ticket, and I will not vote at all in the fall. My neighborhood is Democratic and is for silver. John Staff, of New Palestine, said his neighborhood was Democratic and favored silver. He is a Democrat, but will not vote question.

The Gallagher Case.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your issue of this date, in speaking of the new trial of Gallagher, your correunion men have not taken any part in the trial whatever, and, as to the trial being quainted with the union men of this city. as I have been connected with the Muncie I have those who agreed with the verdict. ing coined into silver dollars." It is possible that the employes of Lall "What did Governor Matthews mean ployes of the Whitely works, they feel that one of their number is on trial for his life. without friends or money, and the least they could do is to nelp procure counsel, that he may be properly defended. It was one of those unfortuate affairs caused only by the enemy of both union and nonunion men-drink D. H. M'ABEE. Muncie, Ind., July 24.

Bass & Co., of Burton-on-Trent, England, got up an excursion for 10,000 of their employes the other day, taking them to Blackpool in seventeen trains. They had aired every show in the place and opened them free to the excursionists, besides providing steamers for a sea trip, free railroad tickets and enough money to pay for

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the

world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle. Time files and so do diseases of the skin when that incomparable purifier of the cuticle and beautifier of the complexion, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, is used to disperse them. Pimples, blotches, sores and truises, and the like are invariably removed by it. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Llack,

THE CANDID CLUB SECURES FACTS IN RELATION TO THIS TOPIC.

t Is Conclusively Shown that Prices of Farm Products Are Governed by Supply and Demand.

Last Saturday night the usual attendance of the Candid Club was increased by several farmers invited by Holmes, Clark, Stein and Swarts to hear the facts brought out in regard to the effect of the gold standard upon prices. Sergeant Hobbs rapped to order. He said that the idea prevailed that the low prices, particularly of wheat has increased 71 per cent. If the the products of the farm, were due to a lack of money in circulation, and particularly of silver money. "I understand," he J. B. Daugherty has always voted the Republican ticket, but says: "I have always voted for party, but next fall I intend to vote for principle." He declined to state have got together. We will hear from Mr. went on, "that farmer Holmes has been

"What I have to present," said Holmes, "is a comparison of the average prices of wheat, corn, oats and mess pork from 1870 to 1894, as given by the Department of been made to conform to the specie basis, so that they might be measured by the same kind of money. That we might see whether or not the volume of money could affect prices, we have given the amount of money in circulation to each inhabitant for the same years, and also its division into paper, silver and gold money. The per capita of money for the years before specie resumption has been reduced to the coin basis. This was done for us by Clark's sister Fanny, the school teacher, who has, in fact, put the figures in the form of a table, which none of us had the gumption to do. The last column is the cost of hauling a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York, by way of Buffalo, for each year since 1870. Miss Clark said that we would need half a dozen of these tables of fig-ures, so that members could get a better idea of the facts presented, so she made them and sent them to me. It must have taken her two days, but she says she is anxious to prevent any change in the years ending with 1880, 1,794,000,000 bushels; money system which will reduce the value the yield of 1888 was 2,271,000,000 bushels; in of her \$40 a month to \$20 or \$25." Holmes gave the extra copies, written in bold figures, to his associates, who gathered in groups to scan them while Holmes read the following figures slowly:

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WHEAT PRICES AND MONEY. When the reading of the figures had been completed, there was silence for a moment until Upson, a bookkeeper, remarked:

"Those are instructing figures." "There has not not been such a fall of prices as I had thought from the general talk, except in wheat," said Holmes, "The average price of corn during the five years from 1890 is not much different from the first five years in the list, and the same is true of oats and pork. The fall has been in wheat, and that has varied. In 1881 wheat, it will be seen, was higher than in any year during the whole period. In three years it fell from \$1.19 to 65 cents In 1888 the price rose to 87 cents, and tumbled from almost 84 cents in 1891 to a little over 49 cents in 1884. Last year it was higher again." "The silverites account for it on the basi

that the scarcity of money, under the gold standard, has caused prices to shrink," said "I know that," said Stein, "Indeed, everybody knows that, because it has been dinned into our ears the past ten years but is it so? I would like to know; but i those figures are correct all I have got to say is that they do not sustain the claim

to shrink. "Why don't they?" asked Clark. "Why, if it was the scarcity of money that shrunk prices, there would be a gradual decline of all four of the products named, from the date when the country got to a specie basis, but while there has been at that hole and if it missed, he would not crease of the quantity of money." said use your wheat with a half-bushel and call

"What was the date of specie resumption?" asked Swarts, who was looking over the figures.

"Jan. 1, 1879," replied Simons. than the year previous, and the third year after specie resumption wheat went up to \$1.19 a bushel," said Stein. "But if the alleged growing scarcity money pinched prices, it would not only have pinched them all, causing a gradual decline from year to year, but there could be no period of higher prices," said Allen, the harness maker. "It is not true, as the silverites claim

that there is less money for each person in payments," remarked Scott. "From 1876 to increased from \$14.42 to \$24.44. Now, it strikes me, that if the increasing scarcity of money was pinching prices, the amount of money must decrease from year to year, just as the increasing weeks of a drought gradually shrivels up the crops."
"Funny thing," said Ransdell, "that the general price of wheat has decreased as the amount of silver money has increased. It is funny, simply because the silverites

tell us that because silver isn't coined free prices have fallen. "I see by your figures," said Sam Bristow, who was present with Clark for the first time. "there was no silver money prior to 1873, when the great crime of which Joe Cheek talks was committedisn't that a mistake?" "No mistake," answered Snyder; "there

wasn't any. "Wasn't any?" asked Bristow, with tone of doubt. "Not a dollar in circulation, nor of gold either, for that matter," answered Snyder "The country was on a paper-money basis 'rades' Council for three successive terms, and coin did not circulate. Gold was in use and I have neard as many say they to settle foreign balances, but there was thought Gallagher's sentence too severe as | no silver in circulation, and none was be-

Brothers' have sided in the prosecution, when in his speech he said that the De not as union men against a nonunion men, mocracy was determined to restore silver but as fellow-workmen who feel that two to its position before the great crime of of their number were murdered without 1873?" asked Bristow. "I judged that sil- 1889 the crop was 2,112,892,600 bushels and cause or provocation; and as to the cur- ver dollars were as plenty as pennies from the price was 28 cents—big crop, low price. cause or provocation; and as to the cin- ver dollars were as plenty as pennies from turning them out by cartloads every day." You have heard of the small boy who silver dollars prior to 1873-they lie." "Not the Governor," said Bristow, responded Snyder; "he doesn't

> restoring silver to the place it held prior to 1873, when only a few thousand dollars were coined each year to meet a foreign demand, and the silver in a dollar was worth 102 cents in gold," "Then millions of silver dollars were no demonetized in 1873?" Bristow asked. 'There were none to demonetize,' Dr. Thompson; "not since I can remember until 1878 did silver dollars circulate as "Then the crime of 1873 wasn't much of

> > A GRAIN MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

"Mr. Edwards," said Holmes, to a man business and grain traffic, and whom he had invited to give his experience, "will you give us your views regarding the general fall in the prices of wheat during the past twenty years?" "I will give you my views, based upon twenty-five years' connection with the wheat trade, in one way or another," replied Mr. Edwards. "Mr. Snyder, you have

crime, anyway?" remarked Bristow.

wheat in the United States in 1872 and Snyder reads: "20,858,000 acres in 1872 and 39,916.897 in 1891."

"That is, the acreage of wheat was nearly doubled in twenty years," commented Edwards. "What was the yield of those "In 1872, 249,997,500 bushels, and 611,780,000 bushels in 1891," said Snyder, with his eyes "The crop of 1891 was the largest ever grown," continued Edwards; "consequently, it is not fair to compare that single crop with any other single year. Scott, take down the figures of the five years beginning with 1872 and another five beginning with 1891, as Snyder reads them." Scott did as requested, and, after adding, gave the results, as follows: 1872-76, the aggregate yield was 1,420,000,000 bushels; from 1891-95, 2,451,100,000 bushels.

"There," said Edwards, "is an increased production of a billion of bushels in five years-an average annual yield of 285,000,000 bushels during the first period and 490,000,tive period in which the population has increased about 53 per cent., the yield of people of this country had enough wheat in 1872-76 and to spare, they had a good deal more to spare in 1891-95." "There are other and equally potent in-

fluences affecting the wheat market," continued Edwards, "than the increased production of wheat in this country. Since 1872 great rivals have entered the field for the wheat markets of the world. In 1869 the Suez canal was opened. It has revolutionized the production and traffic of that vast country known as India. In the cost of transportaion it has brought England as near to India as to the United States. Before the opening of the Suez canal India's export of wheat was of no consequence. Soon after the opening of the canal India had a three years' famine, but, when it was over, the extension of railroads into the wheat fields of India brought millions of acres into cultivation. These lands are of little value, and are controlled by British capital and tilled by natives, too poor to eat the wheat they raise, whose clothing is a breech-cloth, whose shelter is a mud hut, whose wages are from 7 to 10 cents a day and whose food is a little rice. Because such labor is cheaper than machinery, as is the case in all countries on a silver basis, no machinery is used. In 1872 India exported only 2,688,000 bushels of wheat, but in 1888 the export had increased to 35,468,000 bushels, and is now much larger. Ten or a dozen years ago the Russian government began to extend its railways into the vast area of wheat lands in Siberia, causing the exports to rival these of the United States. Argentina exported no wheat a few years ago, but in 1894 she shipped 60,000,000 bushels to other countries. The increase of the world's wheat erop is shown by Mulhall and other authorities as follows: Average annual yield for the ten years ending with 1880, 1,794,000,000 bushels; 1891 it was 2,369,746,000 bushels, and in 1894 2,590,121,000 bushels. That is, in 1894, the world's wheat crop was nearly 800,000,000 bushels over the average of 1871-30."

OTHER CAUSES OF LOW PRICES. "It should be added that while the wheatexporting countries are increasing their surpluses the countries which do not raise their own wheat scarcely hold their own Great Britain's wheat industry has been ruined, and as the result her demand is the largest, and slightly increases from year to year. Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, with small countries in South America and Cuba, constitute the markets of the world for wheat."

"One cause of the very low price is the decreased consumption of wheat by the people of the United States since the Cleveland tariff policy has deprived so many people of the capacity to earn full wages. In the good times of 1892, when labor was employed, the consumption of wheat in this country was 5.91 bushels for every man, woman and child. During the severe year of 1894 the consumption was only 3.41 bushels per capita, and in 1895, a less severe year, the consumption was 4.54 bushels per capita. If the consumption had been at the same rate in 1894 as in 1892, 170,125,000 more bushels of wheat would have been con-sumed than were, and in 1895 97,557,500 more bushels, or 268,282,500 bushels more in the two years. With such an increased consumption that vast quantity would have been consumed at home, instead of being shipped to Europe to be added to the stocks from other countries. So large a quantity of wheat kept out of the world's markets would have prevented the great depreciation of wheat prices in 1893 and 1894. Consequently, in a large degree, the shrinkage of wheat prices in 1894 and 1895 can be charged to the tariff policy of the Democracy, which, depriving hundreds of thousands of men of the employment of 1892, made them so poor that they could not buy American flour and bread." "Where did you get those figures, Mr. Edwards?" asked Stein. "From a tabular sheet attached to th year. You will find the per capita con-

Statistical Abstract of 1895, made year by sumption of wheat there and the population. The rest is a matter of arithmatic,' answered Edwards. "It's a corker, anyway," said Stein; "it's the knock-downest argument that protection favors the farmer I have ever heard. Why, if the people of this country had used as much wheat in 1894 and 1895 as they did in 1892 over 250,000,000 bushels more would

have been kept out of the foreign market, and that would have kept the price up to the average since 1880. "Would the free coinage of silver dollars help wheat prices, Mr. Edwards?" asked Bristow.

"So long as we sell more than one-third of our wheat crop in Europe the price will that scarcity of money has caused prices be governed by the gold price of Europe. and that price will buy no more goods that farmers consume, whether it is expressed in gold dollars or silver dollars. The prices of sugar, woolen goods, cotton goods, etc. are made in gold countries. If we have dollars two or three of which are necessary to buy a gold dollar they will buy no more the halves full bushels it will be worth no

more," was Edwards's answer. INFLUENCE OF MACHINERY "One point which you do not take into 'Wheat was 281/2 cents higher that year | consideration in the production of wheat is that the rapid increase since 1870 is due to machinery and railroads. Sergeant Hobbs can remember when the bulk of the wheat of Indiana was cut with cradles and threshed with a two-horse power. Then came the mower, and other improvements followed until we have the reaper and binder and the immense thresher. One man the country than there was before specie and a pair of horses can raise more wheat now than ten men and twenty horses could 892, the amount of money to each person in 1865. If you will go back to those methods it won't be possible to raise more than half as much wheat," added Edwards. 'What do you suggest in order to get better prices?" Clark asked of Edwards.

That the home markets be restored to American capital and labor, so that thousands upon thousands of idle men who can't buy as much fine wheat bread as they can eat can earn the money to purchase it, This done and the crop kept at the present volume, we shall soon be eating the average yield of the country. Then have a tariff which will keep India and Russia wheat out of our market. Gold nor sliver can't affect the price of wheat. It's a matter of demand and supply. If there is a sharp demand for as many bushels of wheat as there are bushels produced the prices will be fair. If twice as much is needed as there is raised there will be famine prices. If a bushel and one-eighth is raised where a bushel is in demand, prices will go down, and all the silver and gold in the world, I repeat, can't prevent it." was Edwards's

"I see," said Ramsdell, "that one year corn has a good price and the next year it is down-how is this evplained "Take that Statistical Abstract," said Edwards, "and open to page 298. In 1887 the crop was 1,456,161,000 bushels and the price was 44 cents-small crop, good price. In In 1894 the crop was 1,212,770,052 bushels and the price was 451/2 cents-small crop high price. In 1895 the crop was 2,151,138,586 said, 'My aunt is my grandmother,' and a | bushels and the price 26 cents-immense listener was asked to explain it, which he | crop, low price. The same is true of oats. did by saying 'the boy lied.' So with those The prices, one year with another, are who say that there was an abundance of about the same the past five years and twenty years ago. This year, however, there is an enormous crop, and naturally the price tumbled down to 10 or 11 cents. know; if he did he would not talk about | Now, better times, like those in 1892, would help some, but the demand for oats has fallen off because steam and electricity have taken the places of thousands of horses. It is the same law of supply and demand-a law which, while it is not made by legislatures, is unrepealable and defies all Supreme Courts.' "This is the first time I have been in here," said a stalwart man, whom everybody knew as the engineer on the fast Chicago train for a dozen years-Henry Raymond, born in the town and off duty a week: "but I've been interested. I want you to fix your eyes upon that column of figures, showing the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York. Talk about shrinkage of priceswhy, there is a loss of about all price. But for the improvement in engines and tracks the cost of hauling wheat from Chicago to New York could not have been reduced from 24 cents a bushel in 1870 to 414

at railroad corporations.' "Bless my soul," exclaimed Sergeant Hobbs, "It's half after 10. The Candid Club stands adjourned until next Saturday, the Statistical Abstract of 1895. Please open when Mr. Snyder will bring in some figures it at page 298. What was the acreage of about general prices and wages."

cents in 1894. Yet it is the fashion to howl

WILL SUPPORT M'KINLEY

A PROMINENT RUSH COUNTY DEMO-CRAT LEAVES THAT PARTY.

Hon, Milton Hanson, a Widely Known Prohibitionist, Will Work and Vote for Republicanism.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The Democratic party has been guilty of blunders, but no blunder since 1860 has so demoralized and disrupted parties as the blunder at Chicago. The larceny of the Omaha platform of July 4, 1892, is the crowning act of dishonor which, unheard of before in any Democratic platform, will drive thousands of genuine Democrats to vote for William McKinley rather than follow the visionary schemes of Populism. Nor is this all; of the nineteen planks in the Chicago platform only two are Democratic and the remainder are filehed from the Populists and Anarchists. No Democratic platform ever before advocated unlimited coinage of silver. In 1853 the great mass of our silver coin was demonetized, and is to-day, yet we hear the "crime of 1873" heralded throughout the country as if it were something new, and we are told that this act was passed "without the knowledge or approval of the American people." when, in fact, it took two years to pass it, and it is indeed a sad com-mentary on the intelligence of the 112 Democrats in Congress at that time. It comes with bad grace from this convention to speak for "constitutional money" and then follow with a plank as rabid as John C. Calhoun ever advocated for the purpose of placating the Altgeld faction. Even our Supreme Court, which has reflected honor and credit on our country at home and abroad, is attacked at the instance of those who will obey nothing but the bayonet. Jefferson, Madison and Jackson all opposed a paper currency and yet this con-vention invokes their departed spirits to prove that a government issue of paper is correct when it is a well-known fact that the Democratic party has always, at all times and upon all occasions, opposed paper issues of money as unconstitutional, and has always been a sound-money party. Yet at the behest of disgruntled politicians and to catch the Populist tidal wave to the White House, principles, honor and every tradition of party is ruthlessly trampled

under foot. We who believe in Democratic principles can say with Gen. Sickles that we can do now as was done in 1860 and 1864-accept the best thing left us and vote for the man who in the darkest hour of our national existence was tried in the fires of battle and never faltered.

These are a few of the reasons why I cannot support the Chicago nominee and will work and vote for McKinley. My voice and my influence are indeed very limited, but I honestly believe that any Democrat who calmly and dispassionately views the situation will be led to believe that the danger which confronts us is not less serious than that of 1860, and will, as true Democrats, like those of that hour, follow safety at the expense of party name when our party has abandoned its cardinal principles and gone adrift on the sea of J. F. JOYCE. Rushville, Ind., July 23.

Mr. Joyce is a leading attorney of Rushville and a life-long Democrat. He has for years been the mainstay of the Democratic party in that county on the stump and was until recently secretary of their county committee. He resigned that position because he was not in accord with the party. Mr. Joyce will take the stump for McKinley and sound money, and will have a wide influence. This is but one of quite a number of old-line Democrats who have informed the Rush county Republican committee of their support.

HON. MILTON HANSON.

Reasons Why He Intends to Support

the Republican Candidates. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 26.-Hon. Milton Hanson, the leader of the Prohibitionists of this county, has abandoned his party and will vote for McKinley and sound money. Mr. Hanson represented this county in the Legislature in 1883 as a Republican. He has affiliated with the Prohibition party since 1884 and has taken a very active part in its interest. Over his protest he has been selected by that party as its candidate for Congress in 1806. Up to the time of the split in that party he was district chairman, and at the State convention was a member of the committee on rules, and was also elected a presidential elector. Your correspondent has had an interview with Mr. Hanson, who is very anxious to help the cause of good government, and will be found in the front rank of campaign workers for the Republican ticket. On the present issues he expresses himself as follows:

"I helped to organize the Prohibition party in the State of Indiana, became a charter member thereof in 1884 and have. from that time, affiliated with the party. As regards my attitude towards the partles to-day, I expect to vote for William McKinley for President. The following are some of the principal reasons for so doing: The silve question has, by common consent, become the paramount issue in American politics. I have carefully watched and studied the movement in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver from its inception through all the stages of its growth, and am fully conversant with the arguments and theories their literature. More than this, I have endeavored to keep myself well informed on the financial history of our country during the past thirty-five years and have not allowed myself to become deluded nor misled by the sophistries and misrepresentations of the populistic school of politicians, who seem never to understand the natural laws of business; the true principles of political economy, nor the proper functions and limitations of the general government, in the regulation of its finances and the currency.

"While it cannot be denied that our people are suffering much from business depression, and many are owing debts which they find difficult to pay with the present low prices of produce, yet the Populistic element, as I believe, wholly misconceive the real causes of hard times, and, jumping at conclusions, have set up a false claim and propose, as a remedy, a measure which, instead of affording relief, will only intensify the evil and produce a state of disaster and ruin unheard of before, Many of the causes operating to produce the present unsatisfactory state of affairs must be sought for outside of legislation. And those causes that would seem to be the product of unwise legislation these people overlook and heed not in their blind zeal for their proposed universal panacea for all the ills that now afflict the business "Public sentiment has of late been rap-

idly crystalizing and focalizing on the sil-

ver question in such manner that the is-

sue is now joined and clearly defined on the following antagonistic propositions: The Silver or populistic party demand the 'free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without regard to the action of any other nation upon the face of the earth.' The silverites of all parties are converging towards that wing of the Democratic party which recently met in Chi-cago and which was more like a mob in its wild and frenzied rage and proceedings than a real political convention, and which promulgated a platform populistic and communistic in spirit and sentiment, anarchistic in its trend, and revolutionary in its design. The instinct of patriotism naturally revolts against such dangerous heresies. All who feel an anxious solicitude for the stability and perpetuity of our free institutions must view with alarm the ultimate results of a movement like this, and our only hope and reliance must be in the good sense and justice of the American people, after due investigation, to recoli against it in time to save the country from ruin. "On the other hand, the Republican party in their national convention have given a clear, ringing enunciation of the soundest principles of finance in their adherence to the present gold standard until, by international agreement, the leading civilized and commercial nations of the world shall adopt a bimetallic standard with proper ratio of coinage between the metals. This is what we shall have to come to finally, even though the unexpected should happen, and the present silver craze shall, for the present, succeed in taking possession of the government and reducing us to a silver standard. "On this issue no well-informed man, if he desires that honesty and business prosperity shall prevail, ought to hesitate for a moment in his decision. Other issues have their importance and bearing, more or less, in ordinary political campaigns But, however important such issues may be deemed, they all recede to some extent and must for the time be held in abeyand until this question, forced upon us by the

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folly of some and the dishonesty and cupldity of others, shall be permanently settled for the right. In the settlement of this question and the overthrow of the present dominant faction of the Democratic party we should forget, for the time being, that we are partisans, and only remember that we are American citizens. As I view it there has not been, since the late war for the Union, a political contest fraught with equal importance with the present, to the best interests of the American people, in which the duty of all patriotic and sensible people has been so clearly manifest in the support of the Republican ticket. The Republican party has, doubtless, made some mistakes in the past, but in the present contest it is clear-ly and unmistakeably right. The principle of reciprocity deserves to be reinstated

again in our commercial relations with

other countries. "The only consistency for any man in political action is to always do what is clearly manifest to his judgment and con-science as the right thing. I have no apologies to make to any one for my past poent purpose as outlined above. With my brother Prohibitionists I can only regre the failure of our effort. The cause itself is still dear to my heart but I do not see how I can enhance that cause by voting with the newly fledged Nationalist party, which will soon disintegrate and be compelled, in so doing, to swallow a dose of populism that ought to be sickening to every lover of his country, I shall em-brace every opportunity that presents itself hereafter to strike an effective blow against the liquor traffic. It is my earnest hope and prayer that, somenow, at some time in the not very distant future, all the friends of sobriety and good government may be united in the fina overthrow of this iniquitous business; but, divided and discomfitted as we are, I see nothing to be gained, when another ssue is pressing for settlement, in with holding our votes from the settlement of that issue. The truth may as well be spok-en right here, that St. John and his fol-lowers have, as I believe, purposely wrecked the Prohibition party in order that he might lead it through the populiste camp into the Democratic party. In conirmation of this read the telegram of Mrs. Gougar to Bryan, and hear St. John and Mrs. Gougar, only yesterday, addressing the populistic convention now in session at St. Louis, receiving the plaudits of that convention which is arranging the sale and transfer of the Populists to the Demo-cratic party. St. John, interested as he is in a large number of silver mines, may be excused in his desire to become a mil aire for taking this new departure, but how can we believe that Prohibitionists, who organized to overthrow the lique traffic, are going to allow themselves to be duped and led blindly into the camp of the enemy? As opportunity offers shall appeal to Prohibitionists, as one who has suffered not a little in our cause, not to rush madly into that which will work only abomination and ruin. I would say, let us unite to save the country from the financial dangers which now menace it, and when the question is settled, the way will be cleared for us hereafter."

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